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Within the Hour"

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WEATHER.

Cloudy tonight and tomorrow, probable occasional rain; warmer tonight; moderate to fresh southerly winds. Temperature for the past twenty-four hours: Highest, 38, at 2:30 p.m. yesterday; lowest, 29, at 3 p.m. yesterday. Full report on page 19.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 19.

NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE VOICES CRY FOR PREPAREDNESS

Great Group of Prominent Citizens Meets Here to Demand Military Precautions.

PRESENT HELPLESSNESS OF U. S. IS PORTRAYED

Frederic R. Coudert Demands a Regular Army of 200,000 Men "With Fitting Reserves."

NAVAL PROGRAM CRITICISED

President S. Stanwood Menken Terms It "Weak and Insufficient." Protection Against Foreign Springing System Urged.



Another great group of prominent citizens of the United States came to Washington today to hold a convention of the National Security League, under the eyes and within hearing of the Congress of the United States and the administration and to voice an insistent demand for increased military preparedness for the country.

Led by Frederic R. Coudert of the New York bar, Dr. David Jayne Hill, former ambassador of the United States at Berlin; Robert Bacon, former ambassador of the United States at Paris and former Secretary of State; Luke E. Wright, former Secretary of War; Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; George von L. Meyer, former Secretary of the Navy; George W. Wickersham, former Attorney General; Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War, and others, as delegates and speakers, the league began a series of eight sessions at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the New Willard Hotel, which will continue until Saturday night.

Makes a Stirring Plea.

Mr. Coudert made the principal speech of the opening session this afternoon, which was presided over by S. Stanwood Menken, chairman of the league. The New York lawyer delivered a stirring plea for increased military preparedness, quoting President Wilson in support of his arguments, taking up the situation in Mexico as well as in Europe, and demanding that Congress shall provide a regular army of at least 200,000 men, "with fitting reserves."

"Must the United States," Mr. Coudert exclaimed, "continue to refuse to learn and wait until their own hour has struck? It is the solemn duty of this body to insist that no consideration of party or sectional bias, no personal ambitions, no rhetorical pretensions, no shallow rhetorical wiles, shall allow the nation to be lulled into a false sense of security. Shall America not now or wait until the enemy is at the gate?"

Mr. Coudert was followed by Dr. David Jayne Hill, who spoke on "World Politics as Affecting the United States." Mr. Hill, who is now in the United States, former Senator from Rhode Island, chairman of the women's department of the National Civic Federation, and a devoted supporter of the league, also devoted his remarks to the subject of military preparedness, and advocated the creation of a trained force in the United States as a means of defense, and who charged that the Congress had failed to provide for the defense of the United States against any enemy might.

Public Opinion Changing.

Mr. Coudert, in his address, said, in part: "We appear to be witnessing nothing short of a revolution in American public opinion. Eighteen months ago such a congress as this would have been an utter impossibility. An at-

WANTS PRESIDENT TO APPOINT BOARD

Representative Lloyd Suggests Compromise in the Proposed School Change.

TILT OVER QUALIFICATION OF THE COMMISSIONERS

William A. Harr Resents Introduction of Mr. Wilson's Name in Controversy Over Control.

That the President should appoint the members of the board of education was suggested by Representative Lloyd of Missouri today to the Commissioners, to the members of the Board of Trade, the board of education and the other interested persons gathered at the second day's hearing on the proposed change in school law. Representative Lloyd, who is chairman of the subcommittee on education, made the suggestion at the outset of the hearing.

The views of the Board of Trade in opposition to the bill were presented by a committee of the board headed by Frederick A. Fenning. William A. Harr of that committee had a verbal tilt with Representative Johnson, arising out of Mr. Harr's declaration that the present Commissioners are not qualified on matters of education.

President's Name Brought In.

The President's name being mentioned in Mr. Harr's statement led Representative Johnson to ask whether he believed the President to be unqualified on educational matters. Mr. Harr resented this, and it took Representative Lloyd's suave diplomacy to straighten out the snarl.

Mr. Harr's statement that politics could creep into the schools under the proposed change conditions elicited considerable discussion and after much side-stepping by various persons who took part in the exchanges of views Representative Lloyd, in half jest, declared that "every one knows the democrats in Congress are anxious to get jobs through the Commissioners."

Chairman Lloyd made the public announcement that the resolution from the National Security League association on the subject of the school issue could not be placed in the record or received by the committee because the committee believes it to be insulting in tone.

Chairman Lloyd's Suggestion.

Chairman Lloyd's suggestion that the President be given the power of appointing the members of the board of education came as a distinct surprise. At the opening of the hearing he called Commissioner Newman to the front and after expressing his pleasure at the spirit in which the hearing had so far been conducted made the suggestion.

"I have been glad to note that there is apparently no friction between the District Commissioners and the board of education," said Mr. Lloyd, "and I tell me you can take a little time to think it over if you desire—how you will about this amendment, which I believe will meet the desires of the Commissioners and will also meet the views of the people of the District of Columbia."

Asks Time to Consider.

"I think I should like a little time in which to consider that proposition," responded Commissioner Newman.

"As I understood yesterday, you disavowed the intention to make appointments," continued Mr. Lloyd, "and now you are asking for time to consider."

"Yes, of teachers," answered the Commissioner.

Frederick A. Fenning, chairman of the committee of the Board of Trade appointed to take the matter in charge for that body, was called upon to deliver the report which his committee had prepared.

He had made but brief progress in reading the resolutions adopted by the board of education, but there is no doubt in many minds that this matter will form the basis of criticism of the government.

Main Point at Issue.

"This fight seems to be pitched upon one main issue," said Representative Johnson. "That is that if the Commissioners have the appointing power politics will be brought into the school system."

Mr. Fenning declared that inasmuch as the schools are at present free from politics he thought that since the Commissioners were advocating a change in the school system the burden of proof to prove that politics would not enter rested upon the Commissioners. "The schools are at present free from politics," said Mr. Fenning. "Can it be said that they could keep out of politics?"

FIGHTING RENEWED BY MONTENEGRINS; PEACE IS DECLINED

Italian Government Gets Official Notice of Resumption of Hostilities.

TERMS OFFERED BY FOE REJECTED, SAYS PREMIER

King Nicholas Reported to Have Remained With Army to Organize Defense.

NEW BALKAN POLICY URGED

Allies Should Act, Not Talk, and Look Out for Rumania, Is View Expressed by Italian Paper.

ROME, January 20, via London, 1:34 p.m.—Fighting between Austria and Montenegro has been resumed. Montenegro notified Italy officially of this fact today.

Montenegro's decision was communicated to the Italian foreign office from the Montenegrin premier.

Peace Terms Rejected.

The note is to the effect that King Nicholas and the Montenegrin government have rejected all terms offered by Austria, and that fighting already has been resumed along the whole front.

King Nicholas remains with his army to organize the defenses of the country.

Montenegrins Never Capitulated.

LONDON, January 20, 4:34 p.m.—An official French statement received here today by wireless from Paris says the Montenegrin army never capitulated, and, in fact, that no formal negotiations for peace were entered upon. King Nicholas is said to be at Podgoritz with his troops.

Sir John Roper Parkinson, consul general in London for Montenegro, today received official confirmation of the report that King Nicholas and his sons would remain at the head of their troops, determined to fight to the last. Queen Milena, with two of her daughters, the dispatch adds, have reached Italy on their way to France.

King Reported in Flight.

PARIS, January 19, via London, January 20.—The Journal des Debats says it is officially announced that King Nicholas of Montenegro and his family and suite have sailed for Italy, peace negotiations between Austria and Montenegro having been broken off.

There are persistent rumors, says the Petit Parisien, that Austria offered to Montenegro, in furtherance of the capitulation of the latter country, a portion of Albania with the town of Scutari and even a part of Serbia.

Defense of Montenegro.

Respecting the original report that Montenegro had agreed to surrender to Austria-Hungary, the Montenegrin consulate here issued the following statement:

"The press announces that unhappy Montenegro has been forced to submit to the inevitable after fighting heroically under particularly disadvantageous conditions, against an enemy formidably armed and greatly outnumbering the Montenegrins."

"It may be considered certain that if the king and government have given up, this is because the army had exhausted its stock of ammunition. Even flight had become impossible, the enemy being on the frontiers. There was no way out by sea and there was intense hostility on the Albanian side."

Army Unable to Escape.

"The feeble Montenegrin forces, worn out by superhuman exertions of a long and desperately effective resistance and by privations of all sorts, did not possess the means of seeking refuge on friendly soil."

"It is easy to discuss and criticize the conditions relative to the suspension of hostilities, all the details of which emanate from an enemy source. The unfortunate victim may even be covered by opprobrium, but that cannot take away from the reputation of gallant little Montenegro, nor diminish the sublimely heroic role she has so honorably played in the great war."

Unwilling to Take Blame.

ROME, January 20.—The Italian parliament has not yet taken official cognizance of the recent disaster in Montenegro, but there is no doubt in many minds that this matter will form the basis of criticism of the government.

In a recent speech, Signor Barzilai, cabinet minister without portfolio, declared it was useless to attribute to Italy responsibility for the taking of Lovcen and the defeat which had overtaken that country, but it is yet too early to be sure if this view, attributing the blame to all the entente allies, will be accepted in Italy.



THE CALL FOR JEWISH WAR RELIEF.

BRITAIN DENOUNCED BY SENATOR SMITH

Georgian Attacks, in Vigorous Speech, Country's Interference With Neutral Trade.

Great Britain's interference with neutral trade was the subject of a vigorous and exhaustive speech in the Senate today by Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, who pleaded for action to prevent England from advancing her own trade at the expense of the United States, while attempting to destroy Germany commercially. He declared that the rights of citizens of the United States and other neutral nations were being recklessly disregarded, and emphasized particularly what he denounced as Great Britain's lawless treatment of America's cotton trade.

Discussing the action of the allies in proclaiming cotton as contraband, the senator asserted that cotton had not been used or needed by Germany or her allies in the manufacture of war munitions for more than eight months. He quoted from a statement prepared for him by Howard W. Bibb, now in Washington after a trip to Germany, who reported that he had learned through personal investigation that Germany had developed a process for using wood pulp as a cheaper and more effective substitute for cotton in the manufacture of explosives.

Senator Smith reviewed the whole history of interferences with trade and diplomatic exchanges on the subject. He described as silly and untrue statements that the United States made cotton contraband during the civil war, declaring that only once before in the history had cotton been declared contraband, and it was done then during the Russo-Japanese war by Russia, who promptly gave way in the face of a protest from Great Britain that the action was illegal.

British authorities were quoted also to prove that under international law foodstuffs are subject to seizure only when actually consigned to armed forces of an enemy.

Tramples on Enemy's Rights.

"Shall we quietly continue to furnish Great Britain what she is compelled to obtain from the United States while the commercial rights of citizens of this country are trampled under foot?" asked the senator.

"Great Britain cannot continue the war without munitions from the United States. Great Britain cannot feed her population without foodstuffs from the United States and other neutrals. Great Britain cannot keep her million and a half people engaged in the Lancashire mills at work sixty days without cotton from the United States."

"Great Britain cannot accomplish her scheme for world-wide domination of commerce in her vast products of cotton-manufactured fabrics without cotton from the United States."

Frederick Palmer and Richard Harding Davis.

"The Middle West Would Suffer Most in Case of a Foreign Invasion of This Country," writes the former; and the latter tells of "At the Front in Serbia With the English." Read these articles in The Sunday Star.

URGED TO ACQUIRE STRIP OF MEXICO

Plan Agitated on Border Said to Have Been Laid Before the President.

Advisability of the United States seeking to acquire a portion of northern Mexico by purchase or treaty, it was learned today, is being urged by American citizens along the Mexican border and has been discussed recently with President Wilson.

Senator Ashurst of Arizona, who saw the President yesterday, is said to have broached the subject. The Arizona senator today, however, would not discuss this feature of his conference with the President.

American Interests There.

It is pointed out in this connection by persons interested in the suggestion that American interests are chiefly located in northern Mexico, and that acquiescence by this government of territory where most of these interests are located would do much to settle present difficulties in Mexico and prevent disturbances in future.

Mexican problems were not discussed in the Senate today. Debate had been expected on Senator Sherman's resolution of inquiry as to whether the United States made any agreement with Central or South American countries not to intervene in Mexican country, their consent. The resolution, however, was referred to the foreign relations committee without debate.

Holmes Makes a Correction.

Collector Cobb at El Paso has telegraphed the State Department that Holmes has requested that the following statement, which is said to have appeared in Associated Press reports, be corrected:

"Holmes, the only survivor of the party, has advised the department that if any safe conduct was granted it was without his knowledge."

Collector Cobb informs the department that the statement should read as follows:

"Watson did have a passport for the entire party going to Cusi in which both names were included, although I am not of the Cusi company. I am an independent operator in the same district."

No U. S. Soldier Hurt.

Maj. Gen. Funston reported today that in the fight between a detachment of United States cavalrymen and Mexican bandits near Doyle's Wells, New Mexico, Tuesday, none of the soldiers was injured, although they were fired upon by Mexicans and one of their horses was killed. His report follows:

"Mexican bandits, estimated six men, robbed house at Conavillas mine, one and one-half miles from Doyle's Wells, the afternoon of the 18th. Three men from detachment at Doyle's Wells and Arthur Lee, mining man, followed bandits' trail south toward Lone Cabin. About two miles from Lone Cabin they dismounted to reconnoiter. Were fired on and one horse killed. Lieut. King left here at 1:30 a.m. with a detachment of thirty men. Lieut. Nicholson, with detachment in automobile, reconnoitered in vicinity of Lone Cabin. Found

KING OF GREECE SAYS ENTENTE ALLIES HAVE BEEN HARSHLY UNJUST

Makes Appeal Through American Press for a Hearing and Fair Play for His Country.

Charges Made by the Hellenic Ruler, in Remarkable Interview, Are Answered by the "Highest French Authority."

The King of Greece last Thursday summoned the Associated Press correspondent in Athens for the purpose of making a protest through the press of the United States, which, he said, was the only forum of public opinion open to him, against the recent action of the entente allies in their operations at Saloniki, in blowing up the bridge at Demir-Hissar and in occupying Corfu and other islands which Greece claims.

The interview with the king was transmitted from Athens January 17, but was sent out from Paris only on January 18, at 3:45 p.m. On January 18, at an earlier hour, the "highest French authority"—whose personality is not otherwise indicated—gave an interview to the Associated Press in reply to the statements made by the Greek king.

The interviews with King Constantine and the "highest French authority" follow:

King Constantine Recites Long List Of Grievances Against Entente Allies

ATHENS, January 17, via Paris, January 18 (delayed).—King Constantine today sent for the Associated Press correspondent in order to express through the newspapers of the United States, as he said, his profound indignation at what he termed "the unheard-of high-handedness of the recent action of the allies toward Greece."

King Constantine was greatly moved as he recited, one after the other, a long list of what he called "the allies' encroachments on the sovereignty of Greece," culminating in the occupation of Corfu and the blowing up of the bridge at Demir-Hissar.

Terms Belgium Protests "Can't."

"It is the merest cant," said the king, "for Great Britain and France to talk about the violation of the neutrality of Belgium and Luxembourg after what they themselves have done and are doing here."

"I have tried in every way I know how to get fair play in the British and French press and to obtain a fair hearing from the British and French public. No sooner had the British newspapers attacked Greece with the most amazing perversion of fact and misrepresentation of motives, than I called one of their correspondents and gave him face to face a full statement of Greece's position. I have given a most frank statement to the French press through one of the French newspapers which has been most bitterly attacking Greece."

Puts Aside Royal Dignity.

"The only forum of public opinion open to me is that of the United States. The situation is far too vital for me to care a snap about royal dignity in the matter of interviews, when the very life of Greece as an independent country is at stake. I shall appeal to America again and again if necessary for that fair hearing which is denied to me by the countries of the allies."

"Just look at the list of Greek territories already occupied by the allied forces—Lemnos, Imbros, Mytilene, Castelloriza, Corfu, Saloniki, including the Chalcidice peninsula, and a large part of Macedonia. In proportion to all Greece it is as if that part of the United States which was won from Mexico after the Mexican war were occupied by foreign troops—and not so much as by your leave. What matters that they promise to pay for the damage done when the war is over? They can not pay for the sufferings of my people, driven out of their homes. They plead military necessity. It is under the constraint of military necessity that Germany invaded Belgium and occupied Luxembourg."

Guarantees as to Corfu.

"It is no good claiming the neutrality of Greece was not guaranteed by the powers now violating it, as was the case in Belgium, for the neutrality of

Plaint of Greek King Not Justified, View of "Highest French Authority"

PARIS, January 18 (delayed).—The highest French authority takes the occasion of the interview given by King Constantine to the Associated Press to define the principles according to which France has acted toward Greece and to give to the Associated Press certain

facts concerning Greece's course toward the allies.

"The interview given by King Constantine to the Associated Press," recalls, "point by point, observations which both in matter and manner, show the